

Terms of Subscription.
One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2.00
When payment is delayed over three months, \$2.50
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the expiration of a subscription, until the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$2.00) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Steamer at Wilmington:
The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulley, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulley, is due on Monday, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River, via Long Creek, by sulley, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.
Closing of Mails.
The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamer, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulley, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulley, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulley, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
Letters should be in the office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.
GAUSE & BOWDEN,
Commission Merchants and General Agents,
Thos. F. GAUSE, President,
John C. BOWDEN, Secretary.
Gen. Alex. McKee, President W. & R. R. Co.
C. G. PARKER, President of Commercial Bank.
E. H. PAUL, President of State Bank.
John Dawson, Merchant.
E. D. McKee & Co., Merchants.
P. K. Dickinson & Co., Merchants. (187-1y)

WILKINSON & ESLER,
Cash Dealers in Confectionery, Fruit, Nut, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Seagars, &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
ALEX. MACRAE, JR.,
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 8, 1850 9-1f

WEST & HEWLETT,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
POTTER & KIDDER,
C. W. POTTER, President,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,
GEO. HARRIS, Secretary.
October 25, 1850 7-1f

MARTIN & CROLEY,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
A. MARTIN, President,
W. C. CROLEY, Secretary.
October 25, 1850 7-1f

WILLIAM A. GAWRICK,
General Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
CHART—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodation for the storage of the same. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
J. M. ROBINSON,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stores, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

WILLIAM H. LIPPETT,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oil, Varnish, Window Glass, &c., &c., Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,
Inspector of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C. (28-1f)

ALFRED ALDEMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. (12-1m)

W. T. J. VANN,
Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. (28-1f)

MILES COSTIN,
Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C. (28-1f)

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, (187-1y)
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, (187-1y)
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, (187-1y)

MRS. SHAW'S
FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. C. Parker's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

DR. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON.
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)
Resides in Wilmington, and performs all the duties of a dentist, in a pleasant and comfortable manner. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principle, all operations in the profession of dentistry. Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate. Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, he works with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

MOTCHKIN'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.
J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.
There will be found in his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 53-12m

General Notices.
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of John Stringfield, deceased, at the Decemorial Term of Onslow County Court for 1850, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them in full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due, the surplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
Office on Market-street, opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 18, 1850 6-1f

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due, the surplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
Office on Market-street, opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 18, 1850 6-1f

NOTICE.
The subscriber will attend to applications for Bounty Land, under the late act of Congress, in the Counties of Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, and Bladen, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1850 8-1m

BOUNTY LAND LAW—NOTICE.
The subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due, the surplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1850. NO. 14.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day entered into a Co-partnership in the Commission and General Agency Business, under the firm of GAUSE & BOWDEN.
JOHN C. BOWDEN, 12-1m
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1850

AN ACADEMY TO BE BUILT.
The undersigned, Building Committee for Long Creek Academy, building at Long Creek Bridge, said building to be of wood, placed on brick pillars three feet high; to be fifty feet in length, twenty-five in width, and two story high. For further particulars, apply to
JOHN LARKINS, 12-1m
Committee.
PATRICK MONTAGUE, C. D. HENRY, 12-1m

NOTICE.
The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Mr. James Wilkinson, in Wilmington, have formed a Co-partnership under the style of WILKINSON & ESLER, to conduct the Fruit and Confectionary business, and hope to attract attention, and being desirous of securing a share of public patronage.
JOSEPH WILKINSON, 13-1f
Wm. M. ESLER, 13-1f
Nov. 26th, 1850

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of J. WILKINSON & ESLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Wilkinson is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.
The operations will be conducted as formerly by Wilkinson & Esler, at the same store.
JAMES WILKINSON, 13-1f
JOSEPH WILKINSON, 13-1f
Nov. 25th, 1850

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. All debts due me that remain unsettled on the first day of January, 1851, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
All persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to present them for payment. H. B. ESLER, 13-1f
December 6, 1850

Agent for the Sale of Timber and Lumber.
The subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of his country friends, offers his services as agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and every other description of country produce. Having long resided in the timber country, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in that line. He is now in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and is prepared to receive orders for the sale of Timber and Lumber, and to forward the same to any part of the country.
Wm. M. ESLEY, 13-1f
Nov. 12th, 1850

Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12th, 1850
T. SAVAGE, Cashr.

\$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing at Long Creek, New Hanover county, a negro man named GEORGE C. Said negro is about 35 years of age, five feet four inches high, stout built, and dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Chas. Henry, on Black River, about 10 miles from Wilmington, N. C. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of the above negro, or for his confinement in jail, until he can get him.
Dec. 6, 1850—13-1m HENRY McILLAN.

TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Bladen County, two miles and a half west of Elizabethtown, a negro man named GEORGE C. Said negro is about 35 years of age, five feet four inches high, stout built, and dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Chas. Henry, on Black River, about 10 miles from Wilmington, N. C. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of the above negro, or for his confinement in jail, until he can get him.
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The Legislature—Amendments to the Constitution.

We are pleased to notice, on the part of the Legislature of North Carolina, a disposition to effect a definite change in the Constitution of the State, which has been discussed and is undoubtedly called for by the people. We mean that abolishing the landed qualification for electors of Senators in the State Legislature; and not to hurry forward others upon which a sufficient time and opportunity have not yet been afforded for the formation of an enlightened public opinion. For our own part, we are opposed to a convention. There is a mode provided by the Constitution for effecting any and every desired change, without the turmoil and sectional feelings incident to a convention. And another thing should be borne in mind. In case the whole fabric of the Constitution should be submitted to the action of an unlimited convention, many changes might be made which would not be in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people, and yet be accepted, because combined with some others of undoubted benefit, and one could not be taken without the other. But in the mode prescribed by the second clause of the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution no such conventional log-rolling could occur. Each proposed change would be passed in a separate bill, and separately submitted to the people, so that the real popular will could be ascertained upon each separate measure, free from all other irrelevant issues. We believe that the great majority of the democratic party in this State are in favor of the amendments proposed in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, but opposed to urging forward any, without due time for reflection, and unwilling to awake sectional jealousies by calling a Convention. We have no idea that a State Convention will be called, or that any amendment to the Constitution can be passed by the constitutional majority, (three-fifths), with the exception of the "Equal Suffrage," and possibly, but not probably, the election of Judges by the people.

Congress.

We have watched attentively the movements of both Houses of Congress, but so far have found nothing beyond the usual routine of getting ready. The various portions of the President's message have been referred to the different committees. Not a word has been said in either House upon the slavery question, with the exception of a long tirade by Giddings, of Ohio, in opposition to the ground taken by the President in regard to enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. At the conclusion of his speech, the House passed a resolution limiting the time to be allowed each speaker for his remarks. Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, denounced the sentiments expressed by Giddings. He considered it a fraud to propose to maintain the constitution, and at the same time to oppose the operation of a law which was based upon its provisions. The subject was then dropped, there being an evident indisposition to agitate the question. As soon as Congress gets under way, we will give a regular summary of its doings.

Texas Boundary.

The Legislature of Texas has accepted the Boundary proposition with but one dissenting vote in the Senate. We have before us the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, containing the message of the Governor "congratulating the representatives of the people on the improved auspices under which they meet, for the tranquility and peace of the State, and the amicable adjustment of all matters of difference which were likely to arise with the federal government, with respect to our territorial limits." The tone of the Press and Legislature of Texas coincides with that of the Governor's message, and is indicative of a cheerful and ready acquiescence in the propositions made by Congress. After all, the dollars are not to be sneezed at, and "them" ten millions will a vast "moral influence." Dollars forever!

SOUTH CAROLINA.—From the appearance of things, and the turn which affairs seem to be taking there, we feel convinced that the present Legislature will pass no secession law. On the 10th inst., Mr. MEXIMMER made a long and forcible speech, deprecating separate State action and immediate secession. We have talked with several intelligent gentlemen who have been in South Carolina, and they are decidedly of the opinion that she will not secede.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION assembled at Macon on the 10th inst. Judge Hill was called to the Chair, and R. S. LAMAR appointed Secretary. An election: having been ordered for President, THOS. SPRAWLING was, by acclamation, called to the position; Hon. W. B. WOFFORD and A. J. MILLER were elected Vice Presidents, and R. S. LAMAR appointed Secretary.

EMIGRATION.—We publish below a list of passengers on board the brig Callender, which vessel has been chartered to convey them to Galveston, Texas. They go to Texas in search of more prosperous locations than they have yet found in this State. They are all worthy citizens of North Carolina, and most of them native born. With many of them we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and regret to lose them as citizens. May they have a pleasant voyage, and their new homes prove to them a source of pleasure and prosperity.

PASSENGERS.
T. M. LEE and family, Clinton, Sampson county.
Dr. W. J. THOMPSON, " "
Rev. M. C. CONLEY and family, Clinton, Sampson county.
MISS MARY E. MOSLEY, " "
MISS W. MOSLEY, " "
JOHN MOORE, " "
ADOLPHUS G. MOSLEY and lady, Duplin county.
Dr. N. W. HEERING, " "
—McGOWEN, " "
STEPHEN CECIL and lady, " "
OLIVER KELLEY, Wilmington, New Hanover county.
U. NEWKIRK, " "
—DEVANE, " "
And sundry other persons, together with their servants, in all about eighty persons.

WE are indebted to Hon. W. S. ASHE, for a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, made to the last session of Congress.

WE have received from the publishers, the December number of the Democratic Review and of the Medical Examiner.

FILE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house, furniture, papers and upwards of sixty dollars in money, of Mr. DAN L. BOURDEAUX, in Long Creek district, New Hanover county, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 16th ult. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. James M. Mason was, on Saturday last, re-elected United States Senator, from Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next. There was no regular opposition. The vote stood for Mason, 112; scattering, 42.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—Capt. DIXEY, late commander of the brig Volusia, arrived at Holmes Hole, on the 5th inst., a passenger in the brig Holmes, from Bahia. He reports that his vessel was captured by the British steamer "Rattler," on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. Captain Dixey alleges that his vessel was engaged in a lawful voyage, and that the whole proceedings against him were unjust and tyrannical. He laid his case before Commander GREGORY, the commander of the American squadron, but received no satisfaction.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR states the aggregate strength of the army, rank and file, without any deduction for sickness or other causes, at 12,427, and computes the deduction to be made at twenty per cent. to forty per cent. Considerably more than one-half of the whole army are stationed or under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and more troops are requisite for the protection of that frontier from Indian depredations. The Secretary recommends the raising of an additional cavalry force for this service, as infantry are of little use against mounted Indians. The Secretary recommends the organization and use of a portion of the Pueblo Indians, under United States officers, as a species of militia, to keep the more savage tribes of New Mexico in due subjection. He also recommends the formation of a retired list of the officers of the army, so that those who are incapacitated from age, wounds, or diseases contracted in the public service, may be exempt from duty, and receive reduced pay. He further recommends the establishment of an asylum for disabled and destitute soldiers.

ITEMS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
The two brigantines composing the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, at the date of their last report to the Department, had advanced to the 75th degree of north latitude, and about the 60th degree of west longitude.

The vessels of the navy of the United States consist of 7 ships of the line; 1 raze; 12 frigates; 21 sloops of war; 4 brigs; 2 schooners; 5 steam frigates; 3 steamers of the 1st class; 6 steamers less than 1st class; and 5 store-ships.

There are also on the stocks, and in progress of construction, 4 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

The personnel of the navy comprises 68 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 68 surgeons, 34 paraser, 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 11 masters in the line of promotion, and 464 passed and other midshipmen; to which is to be added, besides other warrant officers according to the annual appropriation for pay and subsistence, 7,500 petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, and boys.

The Secretary proposes that in all future promotions to a captaincy or to a higher rank, if such shall be established, seniority shall not be regarded, and shall be bestowed the only criterion of selection.

The recommendation of the Secretary is, that the office of Commodore [a title now given merely by courtesy to officers who have commanded squadrons], be recognized by law, and that at least two officers be created of the rank of rear-admiral.

The sum total of appropriations required for all objects under the supervision of the Department is \$8,111,660. Of this sum, the amount required for the naval service and marine corps for the year is \$5,909,621. The above aggregate is less by more than a million of dollars than were the estimates for the present year.

The expenditure of the Departments during the year ending June 30, 1850, was \$7,891,891.94, of which sum the amount expended for the support of the navy and marine corps was \$5,523,725.83. The unexpended balance of appropriations, at the date last mentioned, was \$5,839,238.84, all of which will be required to meet outstanding obligations for that year.

California.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on Saturday last, the 7th inst., with three hundred and thirty passengers, and about a million of gold dust in the hands of passengers, and one hundred thousand dollars on freight. The steamship Panama, with two weeks' later news from California, had arrived at Panama. She brings down 280 passengers, and \$2,500,000 in specie. The Empire City was to sail from Chagres the day after the Georgia left, full of passengers, and with between three and four millions in gold. There is nothing new in the San Francisco market. Mining operations were progressing, and the rainy season had not yet set in. The news from the mines is very favorable. The steamer Sagamore, while leaving the wharf at San Francisco, bound for Stockton, blew up, and killed and wounded from fifty to seventy-five persons.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE CITY.
With \$2,000,000 in Gold.—Late News from Jamaica, Deploable Ravages of the Cholera.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Wilson, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st, the 15th to the 27th of November, and from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 1st of December. She brings \$1,600,000 in gold on freight, and probably about \$400,000 in the hands of passengers. Her news from California was anticipated by the Georgia.

The Jamaica papers of the 25th and 30th of Nov. give a most dreadful account of the ravages of the cholera in the interior parts of the island. At Port Royal, from the 16th to the 30th, 100 deaths had occurred, and the epidemic continued to a fearful extent. At Portland, 9 deaths; St. James, 10 cases and 7 deaths; Trelawney, 28 cases, 13 deaths; Falmouth, 20 deaths; St. Ann's, 10 deaths; St. Thomas, in the East, 507 cases, 336 deaths.

Still Later from Europe.

The British steamship Asia arrived at New York on Saturday, the 7th inst., with three days' later dates than those brought by the Arctic. The news from England is not important. The "No Popery" excitement is not at all abated. The working of the American fugitive slave law is the theme of comment in the English papers, who look upon it as likely to shake the Union to its centre. A severe storm had visited the Irish coast, and caused a considerable destruction of property. It would appear that there is to be no rupture between Prussia and Austria. They have made a sort of "compromise," but, nevertheless, the mustering of troops is kept up, and the armies are steadily increased. It is said to be amusing, if not ridiculous, to an American, to see the state of things in Germany. Every man fit for military duty is in the field, and every petty Grand Duke is charging about, as proud as Lucifer, without a sixpence in his pocket. They can't afford to fight, and the Jews are stubborn and won't sell out. But little change in the market. Roubin fair request.

GUANO SUPERSEDED.—The St. Vincent Royal Gazette mentions that a gentleman of that island has sent to England a quantity of guano, to have it tested as a cement, and that he was agreeably surprised to learn that the chemist who tested it had declared it to be the best manure that had yet been discovered, and that it was preferable to guano. The gentleman in question is contemplating on having a mine of wealth superior to gold. When it is considered (says the Gazette) that the island abounds in this valuable substance—the best cement, and as it now appears, the best manure that is known—we cannot refrain from offering our public congratulations on the recent discovery, which must be long bringing great wealth into the island, by supplying them with an article which must be much needed by the sugar growers. Guano from St. Vincent could of course be supplied here much cheaper than guano, and might, in consequence of its cheapness, be extensively used.

WHAT WILL PRESIDENT FILLMORE DO NOW? He is certainly behind the age. The only positive recommendation in his last message is about guano, and now guano is superseded, and the "guano message" is a nullity.

POPULATION OF COLUMBUS COUNTY.—The recent census of Columbus county shows a population of

Year	Population
1850	5,908
1840	5,311

Increase for the last ten years, 597.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, praying for an increase of the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill and accompanying memorial concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with sundry amendments, and recommended the passage of said bill. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, introduced a bill to change the mode of distributing the proceeds of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State. Referred to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund. (This bill proposes the distribution of the School Fund according to white and not Federal numbers.)

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, his bill for calling a Convention was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Various memorials of a private or local character were presented.

Mr. Kelly introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax upon all pedlers, and if not at variance with the constitution, to require all persons who are not native born citizens of North Carolina to pay more than those who are.

Mr. Dargan presented a preamble and resolutions upon the subject of slavery, declaring in substance that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law would be such a violation of good faith as should dissolve the Union, and that, in such event, North Carolina will secede. Referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced a resolution instructing the Governor to convene the Legislature in the event of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to submit to the people, at the next August election, the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to amend the constitution. Read the first time.

Mr. McLean moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. Fleming was opposed to such a disposal of the bill. He wished it referred to a Select Committee.

Upon this question of reference a very animated debate occurred. The great majority of those in favor of a change in the present basis of representation urged the reference of this bill to the Select Committee; those opposed to this change pressed its reference to the Standing Committee. Most of the Democrats are opposed to an unlimited Convention, and in favor of definite amendments, to be made in the manner prescribed by the second clause of the first section of the fourth article of the constitution. The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, by a vote of 70 yeas to 45 nays.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor, transmitting the biennial report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House stating that they had passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad bill, which, on motion of Mr. Nixon, was laid on the table.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to issue bonds, Read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker announced the reception of a message from the Senate, transmitting the following engrossed bills and resolutions:—A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company; a resolution in favor of Francis J. Prentiss and others; and a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company; all of which were read the first time.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill declaring the offence of exciting slaves to insurrection not bailable. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Steele a bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Avery a bill to exempt soldiers and volunteers of the Mexican war from militia duty.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill creating a new county, to be called Yadin, out of the county of Surry. The bill passed its second reading—yeas 88, nays 25.

A resolution to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to loan \$3000 to the Chowan Female Institute, passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to supervise the operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th.
SENATE.—Mr. Grist introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, relating to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making provision for hereafter requiring the attendance of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals upon each session of the Legislature, in order to revise all bills of a public character previous to their enrollment and ratification as laws; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate took up the regular order of the day, being the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Woodfin, providing for calling a Convention to amend the constitution of the State. Mr. Woodfin addressed the Senate about an hour in favor of his bill, and in favor, generally, of the abolition of the present basis of representation, both in the Senate and House of Commons. After the conclusion of Mr. Woodfin's remarks, Mr. Bower, of Ashe, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Winstead, presented a memorial, from citizens of Person county, against the incorporation of Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, presented a memorial in favor of laying taxes upon Merchants and vendors of articles, the Manufacture of other States for the purpose of fostering mechanical labor in this State.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the committee on the Library were instructed to examine, in the office of the Secretary of State, the manuscript journals of the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina; and also the journals of the Provincial Congress, and of the Councils of Safety, organized and held during the years 1775 and 1776, and that they report upon the expediency and probable cost of printing one hundred copies of each.

Mr. Wiley explained that there was but one copy of these journals in existence, and that if any accident happened to them, the legislative history of that period would be lost. He wished a small number of copies to be printed, so that this interesting portion of the history of North Carolina may be preserved.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. Stowe moved to lay the message on the table, which was not agreed to. The House then refused to agree to the proposition of the Senate.

Mr. Stowe moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-day at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecombe, presented a petition, accompanied by a bill, to lay off a new county by the name of Wilson, from parts of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston, and Nash; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Boykin, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of possession of property listed for taxation, from first of April as now required to first of July.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5th.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Berry, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into the election of Comptroller of the State to-day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom that subject was referred, reported a bill entitled a bill to amend an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session of 1848-9, entitled an act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away of spirituous liquors, at or near places of public worship; which was read the first time.

A message was received from the House, agreeing to go into the election of Comptroller of State, and informing that Messrs. Scott and Stowe form their committee for the same, and informing that W. F. Collins and W. J. Clarke were in nomination.

Messrs. Berry and Arendell committee on part of the Senate.

Senate vote for Comptroller: Clarke, 27; Collins, 23.

Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company. Read first time, passed, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Company to issue bonds, was read the second time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into the election of Comptroller to-day at 12 o'clock. Concurred in.

Mr. Eaton, from the Select Committee appointed to designate the time and manner of counting the vote for Governor, suggested that both Houses meet in the Commons Hall on Monday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock, for that purpose.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to vote for Comptroller, with the following result: William J. Clarke 60
William F. Collins 50
Scattering 3

[The vote for Comptroller in the House was a strict party vote, with the exception that Messrs. Cotton and Bond, messrs. voted for Collins, and Messrs. Blow, Erwin, and Caldwell, of Guilford, voted for Clarke.]

Mr. McLean, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely on the resolutions instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so altering the constitution as to give the people the right of electing the Judges and Justices of the Peace, and restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the public money, when the same shall exceed \$100,000.

Also reported a bill to abolish the freehold qualification in voting for Senators, the constitutional number of both Houses concurring therein.

Also reported, with a recommendation that they do not pass, the bills introduced by Messrs. Love and Fleming, providing in event of ratification by the people for an unrestricted Convention, and that introduced by Mr. Rayner, providing for a Convention of limited powers.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, submitted, on his own behalf, a minority report—protesting against the action of the majority of the Committee as inconsistent with the declaration in our Bill of Rights, that "all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people," accompanied by a bill proposing to leave it to the people whether they will have a Convention.

All of which were ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Committee appointed to superintend the election of Comptroller, reported the result to be as follows:

Whole number 163
Collins 63
Clarke 87
Scattering 3

FRIDAY, Dec. 6th.

SENATE.—Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Wilmington.—The Asheville and Greenville Plank Road was amended, and passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker laid before the House reports from the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of Fayetteville.

The bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Division of the Sons of Temperance was debated, and passed its second reading, 86 to 27. Considerable discussion arose upon this bill. Objections being made to the Order on account of its alleged interference in politics. Mr. Brogren was opposed to all corporations.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7th.

SENATE.—The bills concerning Sheriffs, concerning corporations, concerning attachments, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, were reported back by Mr. Woodfin, with a recommendation to pass.

The Greenville, the Asheville, and the Charlotte Plank Road bills, were passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker presented statements of the Bank of the State and Bank of Newbern.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, by giving the election of Judges to the people. And also a bill to give to the people the election of Magistrates. Referred.

Mr. —, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of limiting the service of Sheriffs to six years.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to prevent fraudulent conveyances of property, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cherry, a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to secure the passage of an act to restore communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Education, recommended the passage of the bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to establish the county of Yadin passed its third reading, 69 to 29.

The Principal Clerks of the two Houses have appointed William H. J. J. of Franklin, and Thomas H. Holmes of Sampson County, assistant engraving Clerks to the Legislature.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

South-Plank Trains in Plain English.
A trace to sophistry and soft words. The subject "the South"—needs caustic. We have looked so long, and heard so much upon one side, that it is like a lie which often told assumes the shape of truth. A war of words and newspaper bullets is being waged between North and South, so that truth is well nigh engulfed. Many look upon the South as a mountain car, filled with all manner of conceivable sin, burning and boiling, and heaving it to the surface, till nothing can be seen upon it but scum and corruption; and like the dark room, illuminated by the sun, it borrows all its light and redeeming features from the North. This is no fiction; men here preach it and insist upon it; and from the implicit confidence we have in the sterling, unguileful good sense of all, or form a good respect for the opinions of others, monstrous errors, at first, insidiously, and then, after a hold upon the mind is obtained, barefaced falsehoods, are impudently and simultaneously put forth, as truths, and their pernicious influence allowed to do all sorts of mischief, while communities surrender dignity, property and common sense to fanciful influences and follies.

We have held Union meetings! If one of the heroes of the revolution could rise from his martyr's grave, and hear it said that we have held meetings to sustain the Constitution and government, he and thousands of his companions died to establish, he would scorn the idea of such a meeting. And when he understood that there were, in our country, enough of drivelling fanatics to create such a necessity, he would exclaim "I'll be quick to my grave again; I'll not follow with such, nor see my country tarnished with their polluting breath!" Yet such is the case. In the South there are great faults, in the North there are greater. This we are bound to say, presently, whole communities surrender dignity, property and common sense to fanciful influences and follies.

Years ago some said prophetically, "The Abolitionists will bring trouble;" others said—"hark to the croakers and panic makers—never fear," and all reposed in the confidence that none would be wise enough to startle the vision of our Union. The idea was pawned away, while the germ was growing; but it will take more than a breath to topple over and root up the strong tree. We permitted, and even nurtured, its growth, and now we are frightened at its giant proportions. "But what's to be done?" This is to be done. People are to be guided more by truth. If they compare what they will see that we are equally guilty with, if we are not more culpable than the South; that a large portion of the people of the North, under the effect of biased judgment, are now rushing to an extreme, which threatens to trample upon law and the Constitution, and that they have met with too little opposition in their dissonant sentiments and actions, say, "who's afraid?" but their valor runs ahead of discretion. No one is simple hearted enough to quake at the physical force of the South; that is not the idea; it involves both moral and physical principles too important and magnificent to comprehend at a glance.

We inveigh against the South, and those who compose the South, and to some extent justly; but there is not a "beam in our own eye." Were they not peaceable enough before the fanatics of the North exerted every nerve and artifice to send firebrand and insurrection in their land and homes? Have they not been for years insulted beyond all forbearance; branded as murderers and robbers? Have not societies been formed for the express purpose of sitting and conventions in our midst, and openly advocated an extensive and thorough system of stealing their property?

Years ago, when O'Connell, in Ireland, stigmatized America as a "den of robbers and murderers," it roused the indignation of the whole country; but soon the notes were raised up by a few enthusiastic meddlers in the East, and the echoes of these, with other slanderous epithets, have rung in the ears of the South to the present moment. At first weak, and apparently insignificant, but now strong and trumpet tongued; aided from the pulpit, the press, the stump, legislative halls, and the U. S. Senate. The few at first excited, ridiculed, and contempt; but now men of political eminence, truckling to party dishonesty, have joined in the cry, and with hypocritical, pharisaical horror, hold up their hands and say, "how much inquiry prevails in the South!"

The moral right to hold human beings as property needs no discussion. It is wrong; the question arises whether men can be driven to do right just as hogs are driven out of a corn field? Or whether it is not better to let the sure work of example and instruction effect the right. The constitutional right is beyond question. The institution of slavery is deprecated by many in the South; "but," say they, "what are we to do? They are our property, bequeathed to us from generation to generation, and who is to pay us for it?"

How can we answer these questions? No one proposes to take away from us our very rights, as long as our pockets are untouched, and our virtue and indignation very convenient when they cost nothing; but utterly useless and hypocritical, when we cry "unclean," and clutch our purses still tighter, when money is the only agent whose power will remove the evil at once. How many among us are willing to pass the law, and to give up the land, to gratify the benevolent and pious ideas of the ranting abolitionists of the present day? Yet it amounts to the same thing with the South; they demand the relinquishment of their property, and pursue them with the tenacity of bull dogs, and we sit comfortably in our homes and cry "sic em!"

It is one of the strongest feelings of our nature to defend our property; we are more instinctively vigilant in protecting that, than we are in guarding our morals, or our honor. This the student of human nature is forced to confess. Yet a fanatical society in the North have not only impudently interfered with the domestic relations of every home in the South, and goaded their feelings to an insufferable degree, but have also sought to take away from us now complain because they will not let them steal all, or want some back that is already stolen. This is about the plain English of the whole matter.

We pay particular attention to the notes of "secession" when they come from the South, but who have clamored most for disunion? The shout of "No Union with Slavery," came red hot from the throats of the abolitionists, before the nullification schemes of Calhoun were thought of here. The intermeddling of a school of fanatics in the North, with what is none of their business, has done more to disturb the peace of North and South, and to upturn the federal constitution, than all the seditious ranting of the South, from the brilliant Calhoun, down to the dullard of the present day. They began treason, they plot it now, and they avow there shall be no peace until that "hated document" is torn to pieces, and the Union severed. Thousands who never ponder upon consequences, together with many "over zealous" people, follow them, and contribute towards the general destruction.

They could not sting deep enough here, so they steamed it across the Atlantic, and travelled, with their coloured nursing, over England, Ireland, and Scotland, to tell their inhabitants that a murderous set of villains the Americans are. No place was too holy to stop their slanderous prating; no place secure from the outpouring of their venomous detraction. The sacred progress of the Evangelical Alliance must stop to listen to their vituperation and abuse. Steamers upon the ocean have been turned by their emissaries into places of tumult and confusion, by insulting the sensibilities of Southern passengers. They have left nothing unsaid or undone that their fruitful genius could invent, to render the North and South, and the emotions to each other as possible, and to invoke curses upon the ocean. Not content with traducing Washington and his country in England, they import tools and talent to aid in creating dissension and overthrow here. These are the men who incite to riot and bloodshed by preaching resistance to the Constitution and laws; all the complicated mysteries of all the new pertaining to mind and body here, they assume the full comprehension of "higher law."

But tranquility seems to trouble them wherever she reigns, and to stir up dissatisfaction and contention, they would invade the holiest precincts. They would add to their harvest of iniquities, as auxiliaries, "Women's Rights Societies," for they, with a few female congenialists, the prime movers in this detestable farce. Instead of elevating women to more refined, and more thorough usefulness in our homes and our nurseries; to make the right kind of men and women of their babies; they would elevate them to masculine employments and efforts. To mix in caucus nominations; to make stump speeches; to elect members of Congress; to babble politics; to turn out on horse and on foot, and deliver pandemon

Loss of the Steam Propeller Helena Sleman

Nine Lives Lost—Total Loss of the Valuable Cargo—Rescue of one hundred and seventy-five souls.

We are indebted to the New York Sun for an extra giving the particulars of the loss of the steam propeller Helena Sleman, on the voyage from Hamburg and Southampton to New York.

The Helena Sleman left Hamburg on the 26th of October at 6 P. M., and reached Southampton on the morning of the 29th, and left again November 1. On the 17th had a heavy gale, which lasted till the 20th. She, however, braved it most gallantly, and notwithstanding the sea was running mountains high, shipped scarcely any water till about 11 P. M., when a more than ordinary heavy cross sea struck her with frightful violence, the stern and larboard quarters, sweeping the poop, flooding the cabins, and causing her to quiver for some moments, through her whole length, from stem to stern. She stood it until morning, when it was discovered that the rudder was so seriously damaged as merely to hang by the chains.

Calling the crew and passengers aft, the captain was hoisted, and used in an endeavor to raise it; the third mate at the same time, using over with a hawser to pass round it, as soon as sufficiently high; ere, however, it had barely reached the surface, its immense weight (over 4 tons), proved too great for the chains; both snapped at the same time, and the whole sunk.

While thus engaged, the engineer came aft and reported to the Captain that the engine was working so violently he feared there was something wrong with the propeller, and advised it should cease working till day-light next morning, when an examination could be made.

Steam was accordingly blown off, and the greater part of the night employed in constructing a distress rudder out of all the spare timber on board, which was completed, owing to the calm weather, then prevailing, the Captain was afraid to try, lest it should foul the propeller and do some further damage.

The next morning, as soon as it was daylight, a boat was lowered, and a thorough examination made of the stern, inside and outside, when it was found that not only the rudder, but the whole of the stern, carried with it about twelve feet of the stem of the outer or false stem-post, the lower part of which being attached to the keel, had, in breaking away, damaged that also, causing a considerable leak.

Besides this, the end of the shaft by means of which the propeller was worked, being made to rest on this stem-post, and the propeller being deprived of its support, and was considerably bent in its direction, causing the fans of the propeller to incline inward, towards the stern, thus enlarging the stuffing box in the inner stern-post, (or that built in the ship), and causing a second leak.

Immediate measures were taken to stop these leaks, additional pumps being sent, a man placed below to watch the stuffing box, and the leak was, as practicable, and report upon its condition. The leak at the keel could not be reached, owing to its peculiar situation, and the extremely sharp build of the vessel.

Considerable uneasiness now began to be experienced by those on board, knowing the exact position of things, as to the probable result of the damage, the rudder lost, stern post gone, ship leaking, propeller not able to be worked, and ship refusing to steer by her sails, owing to her great leak (225 feet).

At 10 A. M. a breeze sprang up from the S. N. W., soon increasing to a violent gale, at 7 P. M. blowing a perfect hurricane, which continued to blow, and the mizen sail to pieces, continuing to blow with almost undiminished fury all the next day, and till early on the morning of Saturday, during the whole of which time the pumps were kept working by means of the engine.

After fighting about for eight days, encountering three violent storms, and being in a position of great leak, so badly that it was feared the vessel would go down, the packet ship Devonshire fell in with her, and the Devonshire immediately manned two boats in charge of first and third mates, and they with three boats belonging to the steamer, commenced transporting passengers on board the D. The third mate, John Johnson, third mate of New York, George Riley, second mate of John Johnson, and London, and a derry, Daniel McArthur, do Montreal, and 5 steering passengers, belonging to the Helena Sleman, all from Germany. Total number of lives lost—9.

She had already made two very successful trips, between Hamburg and New York, and left the former city on her third voyage, on the 26th of October, calling at Southampton, London, and Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of about 150 tons of German and French merchandise, a large proportion of it being very valuable, besides she had 150 tons of coal, and 100 of iron, (the latter for ballast).

Her passengers were 22 in the Cabin, 31 midships, and 91 in the Steerage, with a crew including officers, engineers, &c., of 36 men, together 180 souls, principally German.

The Cause of the Disaster.—The London Times, in commenting on the news from California, throws out the following suggestions for the benefit of its money-market readers:

The momentous fact, which nothing can now do away with, is that 300,000 or 400,000 Anglo-Saxons are settling themselves on the shores of the Pacific. A new world is before them. They are flocking to China, Japan, and all the rich Indian seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished, and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese is a distinctive feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and Southern and Central America have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established. The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from east to west, is rapidly in process of fulfillment. At present, however, there are few signs of the great changes which are in the air, and the thing to be apprehended is, that when, in the course of a few years, the successes arising from it shall have led to excitement, our people, who are regardless of it now, will then rush furiously to overdo what should have been done moderately and deliberately from the first. It is to prevent foolish and unwise speculations, and to prevent, or should be made to familiarize the public with the contemplation of the change that is coming on, and to induce the spirit of enterprise to adjust itself to the new order of things while it can rationally and profitably do so, instead of waiting to regain, by a sudden and destructive rush, the opportunities that will have been lost through inattention."

The Latest Protectionist Dodge.—We understand that there has been some difficulty in the custom-house about the reception of some cattle from the Continent, in consequence of the possibility of some of them having arrived from Italy, and their admission would be a contravention of the act of Queen Elizabeth against bringing in bulls from Rome. It is intimated that a shrewd Protectionist has suggested this difficulty to the custom-house authorities, as a sort of last kick against free-trade principles.

MORMONS.—Mr Mackay, the Mormon agent sent from the Salt Lake settlement to England, some time ago, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to that region, has met with extraordinary success. He states that the Mormons have an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. During the last ten years the emigration of Mormons to the United States is estimated by Mr Mackay at 14,000, and he thinks at the close of the present year it will have reached 25,000. A large portion of these are farmers and mechanics of good standing in their own country. They are principally from the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in England; a large number, however, are from Wales and the southern part of Scotland. Mr Mackay further states that the growth of Mormonism, as it was, is not to be compared with the size and growth of Mormonism. They are inclined to believe, is a slight mistake.

LYST LAMM AGAINST THE PRESS.—The children of all editors and writers for the French press must henceforth be signed with the names of the authors of their existence.—*Extrait du Moniteur.*

Biographical Sketch of Sir John Franklin

Sir John Franklin was born in 1788, at Spilay, in Lincolnshire. He enjoyed the year, October 1, 1800, as a boy, on board the Poliphemus, 65. Captain John Lawford, under whom he served as midshipman, in the action off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. In the investigation of the wreck of the ship, Captain Franklin, on a voyage of discovery to New Holland, where, on joining the Porpoise, armed store-ship, he was wrecked on a coral rock, near Cat Bank, August 17, 1803. While on his passage home, in the Camden, East Indianman, Mr. Franklin had charge of the signals, and he distinguished himself at the celebrated repulse of a powerful French squadron under Admiral Linois, February 15, 1804. On his arrival in England he joined the Porpoise; and subsequently, under Captain Cook, took part in the battle of Trafalgar. On being transferred to the Bedford, 74, Mr. Franklin was confirmed a lieutenant of that ship, February 11, 1808, and escorted the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to South America.

During the after-part of the war he was chiefly employed in the blockade of Flushing; he then, toward the close of 1814, joined in the expedition to New Orleans; and for his brave conduct, on January 8, 1815, he was officially and very warmly recommended for promotion. On January 14, 1818, Franklin assumed the command of the hired brig *Trent*, in which he accompanied Captain Burchard, on a voyage to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In April, next year, Franklin was invested with the command of an expedition to proceed overland from Hudson's bay to ascertain the actual position of the Coppermine river, and the exact tending of the shores of the Polar sea to the eastward of that river.

This feat of undertaking, framed within the sum of 1822, through a journey of 5,550 miles; its perils and adventures Captain Franklin (whose commands and post commissions bear date respectively 1821 and 1822) has ably described in his "Narrative" of the journey. In 1825 he left England to cooperate with Captains Beechey and Barry in ascending the *Arctic*, on a perilous voyage of discovery to the north-west passage. The results of this mission, which terminated in 74 deg. 24 min. north, longitude 149 deg. 35 min. west, will also be found in Captain Franklin's Narrative, 1825-27. On his return to England, in September, 1827, he was presented by the Geographical Society at Paris, with a gold medal, and in 1829, for having made the most important acquisition to geographical knowledge during the preceding year.

In 1826, at home, he received the honor of knighthood, besides the Oxford degree of a D. C. L. Sir John Franklin married, first in 1823, the youngest daughter of William Porden, esq., architect; and secondly, in 1828, the daughter of a driffin, aged 18, in 1830, until 1834, he commanded the *Rainbow*, 28, on the Mediterranean station; and for his exertions in connection with the troubles in Greece he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1836, Sir John Franklin was created K. C. H.; and afterwards, for some time, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in 1838, the daughter of a driffin, aged 18, in 1830, until 1834, he commanded the *Rainbow*, 28, on the Mediterranean station; and for his exertions in connection with the troubles in Greece he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1836, Sir John Franklin was created K. C. H.; and afterwards, for some time, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in 1838, the daughter of a driffin, aged 18, in 1830, until 1834, he commanded the *Rainbow*, 28, on the Mediterranean station; and for his exertions in connection with the troubles in Greece he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece.

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Verdict of the Jury in the Case of the Late Legislature

We annex the following law of the late Legislature of Vermont, directly in contravention of the fugitive law of the last session of Congress, and expressly framed to nullify its provisions. It bears date a month ago, but has not previously been published. We find it in the Union of the 8th inst., extracted from the Vermont "Phoenix," printed at Brattleboro.

In that State. The document speaks for itself, and requires no comment. It is fully to prate any longer about South Carolina nullification, or Southern disunion. The real nullifiers and disunionists are at the North, and if they will persist, and disunion must come, on them be the blame.

From the Vermont Phoenix.

AN ACT relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* for persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and the right of trial by jury.

It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont—

SEC. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and the same duties imposed upon, the district judges of the several judicial circuits in this State, which are given to and imposed upon the judges of the supreme court by the provisions of chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled of "Habeas Corpus."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of State's attorneys, within their respective counties, whenever any indictment of this State is arrested or claimed as fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged every such person so arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave.

SEC. 3. The application of any State's attorney in writing to any one of the judges of the supreme court or to any circuit judge, signed by said State's attorney, for the writ of *habeas corpus*, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as provided in said chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, on behalf of any person so arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, by any one of said judges, or the clerk of the supreme or county court; and said writ shall be made returnable to the supreme or county court, when in session, in the county where such application is made; and in vacation said writ may be made returnable forthwith before either of the judges aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The duty of the district judges, and of the several circuits, in this State, in their respective counties, who shall know, or have good reason to believe, that any individual in this State is about to be arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, forthwith to give notice thereof to the State's attorney of the county in which such person resides.

SEC. 5. Whenever any person so arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, shall be taken into custody, or granted in vacation, as provided in this act, or as provided by existing laws, if upon the hearing of the same before any one of the judges aforesaid, the person imprisoned, arrested, or claimed as a fugitive slave, shall not be discharged, such person shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the county court in the county where such hearing was had, on furnishing good and sufficient security to the judge granting the writ, on hearing the case, shall adjudge to be reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. The court to which such appeal is taken, and any other court to which a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of any such person claimed or arrested as a fugitive slave is made returnable, may, and shall, apply to the court to which such appeal is taken, and direct a trial by jury on all questions of fact in issue between the parties, in the matter aforesaid; and the taxable costs of such a trial shall be chargeable to the State, whenever the same would be otherwise chargeable to the person arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave.

SEC. 7. The several circuit judges shall have the same powers now vested in the judges of the supreme court, by virtue of an act in amendment of chapter one hundred and three of the revised statutes, relating to persons confined in close jail on executions of tort, approved November 13, A. D. 1848.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved Nov. 13, 1850.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMBOAT A. DOUGLASS—Full Particulars.

The following account of the explosion of the steamboat A. Douglass, on the Alabama river, we extract from the Mobile Register:

We have to record another awful disaster by the terrible powers of steam. The steamboat Arkansas, of the Mobile and Gulf Navigation Company, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst. Lost two hundred thousand dollars. About one hundred and forty thousand covered by insurance.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1850.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. Joseph Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county. Joseph R. Kemp, Haden county.

Dr. S. K. Moore, Richland, Oconee county. Dr. B. B. Black, Wayne county.

Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic—Four Days Later

The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at New York on the night of the 4th instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 20th, and London to the 19th November. She encountered heavy head winds during the entire voyage.

The furor created by the recent receipt of the Pope has by no means subsided. Meetings are still being held in almost every parish throughout England. A great meeting is to be held in Liverpool on the 24th, on the same subject.

In the London circles it is confidently asserted that the letter of Lord John Russell was but a mere party ruse.

At Bedford, where a meeting was held, Lord Chas. Russell, brother to the Premier, was most extravagant in his denunciations of Papal aggression.

The Catholics bore all this tirade with extreme meekness and moderation.

In Ireland there have been some ebullitions of feeling, but nothing of a serious nature. A new Convention is to be established near Liverpool, and three new Catholic Churches are to be built during the ensuing summer.

The very temperate speech of the American Minister at the recent Guildhall Hall banquet, where the Lord Chancellor heaped coals upon the fire, has been the theme of general commendation.

In matters of general news there is not much of general interest.

At Liverpool, 10 A. M., prior to the sailing of the Arctic, the town was placarded with bills calling upon the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be held on the same day. A serious riot was anticipated. The excitement was very great.

The only item of intelligence from France is that the President's message has been extremely well received, save in a few quarters.

The whole aspect of the news from Germany has changed, and there now seems to be a well-grounded belief and hope that war will be avoided.

Gen. Radetzky, of Austria, has protested against a war with Prussia.

From Spain and Portugal, and other parts of Europe, there is nothing of a shocking political character.

From the Washington Republic.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of January 7, 1846, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress, to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in time for distribution at the commencement of each session, estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, were, on Monday, placed on the tables of the members of the House. From this volume we extract the summary of the appropriations required for 1851, and the summary of the appropriations asked for 1852.

Summary of the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, amounting to \$2,575,395 61.

Civil list and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, \$50,040 93 Army proper, \$4,117 66 Indian Department, \$1,351,327 66 Pensions, \$49,929 00

To the estimate is added a statement showing the indefinite appropriations for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent character, amounting to \$3,051,458 21

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A THIRTIETH STORY—Incidents in the History of the military colony, established at Novogorod, was drawn up on the parade ground adjoining the extensive barracks, constructed in the most ancient and solitary portion of the city, near the church St. Sophia.

Front of the ranks stood Gen. L., a tall man of fifty, remarkable for his erect carriage, meagre, sallow complexion, and large gray, restless eyes. He was known throughout the camp for his bravery, of which he had given many proud proofs in the campaigns of Turkey and Persia; it was clear that domestic infelicities had soured his temper, or that his heart had been hardened by the frequent applications of a discipline, degrading in its nature and often horrible in its effects. Gen. L. had become a terror to the soldier; and scarcely a day passed in which his command was not signified by acts of severity as well deserved to be called ferocious.

It was known that the man cherished a profound aversion to a young girl, the daughter of an old companion in arms, killed in battle. He adopted the orphan child, brought her up with care, and never allowed her to be separated from him. And she, though grateful for the kindness of her father by adoption, was not less governed by an irresistible feeling of constraint when in his presence, the result of his own breast of speech, imperious manner, and coldness of aspect. She was known among the troops by the expressive name of Soloviora (Night-ingle), given to her in recognition of the grace with which she sang the wild pathetic ballad of the Selavians.

Soloviora, to please the General, appeared at the camp one day, as if by accident, a widow of the General's quarters in a room on the ground floor, whence her eye ranged along the extended ranks—a bright light overspread her features as her glance rested for a moment on the handsome features of a young surgeon major, Ivan Polovoi, whose many years were set off to a rare advantage by the simple uniform of a medical attendant.

General L. passed and re-passed along the front line of the battalion without a single word, but with a frowning brow and an angry expression on his features, for he perceived that some of the men were absent. Suddenly he heard the slow and muffled beat of the drum, and a band of soldiers, each carrying in his hand one of those long rods which are used in the Russian service as the tool of hateful punishment. At this sight the General turned in amazement to his aids, and in a voice of thunder demanded who had given the order, and who was to be executed.

A sergeant, conspicuous by his scarred and livid countenance, darted before the General, snatched from him his sword, struck him on the face, and coolly answered—*Yon!*

At these words an electric shock seemed to pass along the ranks, and a gleam of hate lighted up the habitually passive features of the men. By spontaneous movement, the officers advanced from the line, the troops of their commander; but in the moment they were seized, thrown to the ground, and menaced by half a score of bayonets.

Ivan alone was exempted; for his humanity had won for him the affection of the troops. A grenadier who stood near him, whispered in his ear, "whether the nightingale sings or remains silent, do not move. A word, a single step, and you are dead."

Recovering from his stupor, Gen. L. grasped with each hand one of the bayonets pointed at his breast, turned them aside with a powerful effort, and cried out with a forcible glance along the line, "To your posts, you dogs! I have the honor to inform you, that you are not to move. A word, a single step, and you are dead."

A savage chuckle was the answer to this threat, and the sergeant, with frightful tranquility, which indicates a settled purpose, said: "I am prepared to die for you, but I am not prepared to die for you. When your sentence is fulfilled, we shall go before Gen. Sufoff, the Governor of Novogorod; we shall lay at his feet your sword, belt, orders, and what remains of your body, and we shall say to him, 'Gen. L. was a tiger, and we have slain him; here are your weapons, we await our punishment.' And thus the sergeant tore away the General's epaulettes, and trampled them under his feet.

"These decorations belong not to you," he continued; "a dog should be hurled by the executioner—remember the soldier who has passed before her, but for having been a moment too late in presenting arms. Remember the old subaltern, who, for a spot on his uniform, was ordered by you from the ranks, and struck down the face with your whip until the blood ran down his cheeks. The unhappy man, frantic with rage and pain, lifted his hand in resistance, and with this he was flogged, and sent, maimed and dying, to Soloviora."

The sergeant, while he spoke, had continued, with a terrible composure, to strip the General of his vest, his coat, and his undergarments.

"That subaltern, like myself, bore the name of Gudenoff; he was born in the same hovel—he was my brother."

Spite of his indomitable firmness, the General could not refrain from shuddering as he listened to this fearful accusation, so eloquent in its calm simplicity, so passionless in its brevity. As for Soloviora, she looked on at first with vague wonder, unable to connect the scene that passed before her, but when she saw the General deprived of his sword, his uniform torn away, his form exposed—then she began to perceive the purpose of his assailants, and to understand that he was doomed to receive the degrading punishment he had so often inflicted. Seized with horror, she rose to her feet, clasped her hands in supplication, and shrieked in terror and despair.

Ivan had till this moment stood motionless and silent, but he could not resist the anguish of her loved. He forgot the stern excitement of the loved, the hopelessness of his interference, and made a step forward; but the loud ringing of a musket was heard—*Ivan threw up his arms, turned on his heel convulsed, and fell to the ground a corpse. The bullet had pierced his heart.*

A gigantic soldier stepped forward from the ranks, lifted the body, and bearing it to the window where Soloviora stood, and threw it at her feet, and said, "Nightingale, this belongs to you."

White as marble she gazed upon the corpse of her loved, bent toward it, wiped the bloody forehead with her handkerchief, gave forth one terrible scream and fell by its side.

Meantime Gen. L. had been bound to a gun carriage, dragged through the ranks, and scourged with rods, the torture of which is but the beginning of his punishment. He had scarcely reached the extremity of the line, when a voice exclaimed, "To the oven!"

The unhappy General, half dead with agony, heard the words, and knew their horrid meaning. One hundred voices repeated "To the ovens!"

A moral paleness overspread his features; his courage gave way, he groined, he begged for mercy. But the burthen of the battalion, drowned him in noise, and Gudenoff, approaching him once, replied: "I too, begged for mercy when my brother fell dying with the blows you ordered."

We will not pursue the hideous details of the scene that followed, only adding that Gen. L. and the superior officers of the battalion, shut up in ovens, which the voracious fiends took care to heat slowly, were literally baked alive.

The crime perpetrated a frightful originality, and it was deemed meet its expiation should be likewise. The tidings were borne to the emperor, and eight days afterwards several battalions of artillery marched out of the city, they replied by their invincible courage, and they had been preceded by a major general, who had won for himself in the Polish campaign the title of Warsaw Executioner. One of his aids appeared at the barracks of the mutineers, and ordered them to parade the next morning, in fatigue dress, and without their weapons, in the small square at the western end of the city. They replied by their invincible courage, and they had been preceded by a major general, who had won for himself in the Polish campaign the title of Warsaw Executioner. One of his aids appeared at the barracks of the mutineers, and ordered them to parade the next morning, in fatigue dress, and without their weapons, in the small square at the western end of the city. 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